

98-84325-29

Christian Social Service
Union

Christian Social Service
Union

[Peckham, S.E.]

[1907?]

98-04325-29
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

331.8	Christian social service union.
Z	Christian social service union; some results
v.5	achieved at the farm colonies and epileptic homes, Lingfield, Surrey, and Starthwaite, West- moreland. [Pockham, S. E., Lewis [1907?] cover title, 17 p. illus., plate. 22 cm. Volume of pamphlets
75188	

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35 mm

REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1

IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 2/4/98

INITIALS: F.C.

TRACKING #: 30458

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

INTENTIONAL
SECOND
EXPOSURES DUE TO
PHOTOGRAPHS AND
ILLUSTRATIONS

CHRISTIAN
SOCIAL SERVICE
UNION.

SOME
RESULTS

ACHIEVED AT THE
FARM COLONIES
AND
EPILEPTIC HOMES,

LINGFIELD, SURREY
AND
STARNTHWAITE, WESTMORELAND.

COUNCIL.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MEATH.

Chairman: THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Vice-Chairman: REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.

VERY REV. DR. KITCHIN (Dean of Durham).

VERY REV. E. C. MACLURE, D.D.

VEN. ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR, D.D.

REV. J. CLIFFORD, M.A., D.D.

REV. T. C. FRY, D.D.

REV. J. MONRO GIBSON, D.D.

REV. PIERRE-DANIEL J. JEAKES.

REV. J. S. LIDGETT, M.A.

REV. DONALD MATHESON, M.A.

REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.

REV. J. TOLEFREE PARR.

REV. B. VAUGHAN PRYCE.

REV. WILL REASON, M.A.

REV. H. ARNOLD THOMAS, M.A.

REV. H. VARLEY, B.A.

REV. ROBERT VEITCH, M.A.

REV. C. ENSOR WALTERS.

REV. JAMES WATKIN.

MR. W. R. GALBRAITH.

MR. WALTER HAZELL.

MR. G. IDIENS.

MR. F. LINK.

MR. W. M. Y. MAXWELL.

MR. J. LEWIS PATON, M.A.

MR. J. MILSOM RHODES, M.D., C.C.

MR. J. ELPHINSTONE TAYLOR.

MR. H. J. TORR.

MR. W. VALLANCE.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

MRS. ARGLES.

MISS E. B. BAYLY (*Author of "Jonathan Merle"*).

MRS. VALLANCE.

And the following, who are also Members of the

COUNCIL EXECUTIVE.

Chairman of Executive: REV. J. B. PATON, D.D.

Hon. Treasurer and Vice-Chairman of Executive: MR. J. Y. HENDERSON,
97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Hon. Sec.: REV. J. F. B. TINLING, M.A.

Hon. Medical Adviser: DR. H. S. BASDEN, Crowborough.

Director: REV. J. L. BROOKS, Lingfield.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

REV. A. W. HUTTON, M.A.

REV. D. MORRISON, M.A., D.D.

REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, M.A.

REV. PETER THOMPSON.

MR. D. F. BASDEN, F.C.A.

MR. JOHN CARTER.

MR. W. CARTER.

MR. CHAS. A. FLINT.

MR. EDWARD GRUBB, M.A.

MR. THOMAS HOLMES.

MR. BUDGETT MEAKIN.

MR. J. STUART REID.

MISS SUTTER.

MR. JAMES TINLING, F.C.A.

MR. S. R. WHITLEY.

MR. ROBERT WHYTE.

NORTHERN SECTION.

REV. W. H. FOTHERGILL.

REV. T. HEELIS, M.A.

REV. CANON RAWNSLEY, M.A.

MR. ISAAC BRAITHWAITE.

MR. THOMAS CARVER.

MR. GEORGE J. COCKBURN, J.P.

MR. ERNEST CREWDSON, F.C.A.

MR. A. WOODROFFE FLETCHER,

L.L.B.

MR. GILBERT GILKES, J.P.

MR. J. ROYLE, C.C.

MR. A. W. SIMPSON.

MR. J. W. SOUTHERN, J.P.

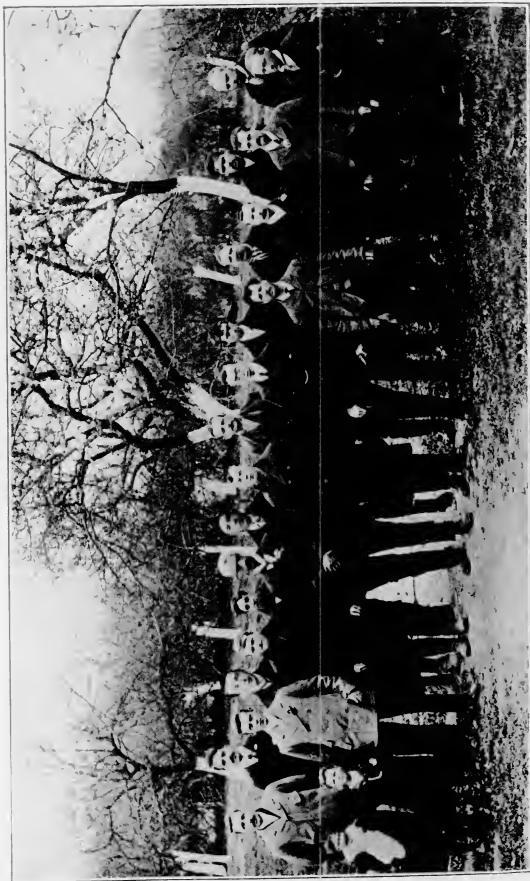
MR. E. W. WAKEFIELD.

MR. W. E. WALKER.

MR. J. H. WHITLEY, M.P.

MR. J. WILSON.

Organising Secretary—MR. C. R. W. OFFEN, Bloomsbury House, Queen Square, W.C.



Lingfield to Canada, 1905.

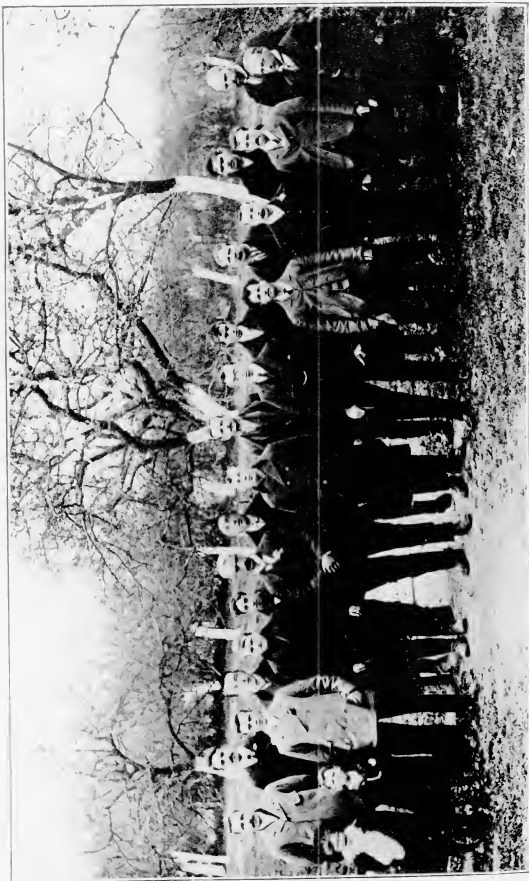
THE
Christian Social Service Union

EXISTS FOR THE
RELIEF of the MOST DISTRESSED CLASSES.

IT HAS
FARM COLONIES
AND
HOMES FOR EPILEPTIC
CHILDREN

At Lingfield in Surrey and Starnthwaite
in Westmoreland.

*It also seeks to train Christian Men
for Service in Workhouses, Prisons, Asylums and
Farm Colonies.*



Lingfield to Canada, 1906.

THE
Christian Social Service Union

EXISTS FOR THE
RELIEF of the MOST DISTRESSED CLASSES.

IT HAS
FARM COLONIES
AND
HOMES FOR EPILEPTIC
CHILDREN

At Lingfield in Surrey and Starnthwaite
in Westmoreland.

*It also seeks to train Christian Men
for Service in Workhouses, Prisons, Asylums and
Farm Colonies.*



THE OLD FARMHOUSE AT LINGFIELD. In

an annexe to this, fifty men and four Brothers live. The men, reduced by misfortune or drink, and dependent for their support on other people, are taught to become self-supporting.

Men who come to Lingfield as Colonists are taught general farm work (including milking and driving) and market gardening, according to their aptitude and capacity. The method of training is to place every five or six men under the charge of a Brother, who is responsible for their well-being, both indoors and out. The Brothers exercise a definite Christian influence and set a high standard of industry, working with the men as well as teaching them how to work.

The large majority of Farm Colonists have been maintained out of the rates in the Workhouses. Many of them have drifted to the latter through drink, and, unless helped and trained, they would never be self-supporting. State management lacks the redemptive power of Christianity, on which the Council depends for the creation or restoration of the moral vitality requisite to secure the co-operation of the men themselves, which is essential for their elevation.



COLONISTS AT WORK. Guardians recognise

that they are obtaining a great gain to the ratepayers, if, by paying to the C.S.S.U. for a few months a sum equal to the weekly cost to themselves of feeding paupers in the Union, they can secure the restoration of many who otherwise would be more or less on their hands for life. They, therefore, readily avail themselves of our work, which, to the extent named, is supported by the country without claim for voluntary charity.

Men who would have remained helpless and a burden are now self-supporting in farming or other situations; while a few of them are helping as Brothers to redeem the unhappy class to which they once belonged.

The following are typical cases :—

A. B.—A middle-aged man, well connected, took a wrong step in business, served a term of imprisonment, and came to the Colony to be rehabilitated. After six months' training he left with his family for one of the British Colonies and has done well.

C. D.—A clerk, "too old at forty," came to Lingfield and was given a year's training. He is now "back to the land" and happily maintaining himself in a permanent situation on a Sussex farm.



THE OLD FARMHOUSE AT LINGFIELD. In an annexe to this, fifty men and four Brothers live. The men, reduced by misfortune or drink, and dependent for their support on other people, are taught to become self-supporting.

Men who come to Lingfield as Colonists are taught general farm work (including milking and driving) and market gardening, according to their aptitude and capacity. The method of training is to place every five or six men under the charge of a Brother, who is responsible for their well-being, both indoors and out. The Brothers exercise a definite Christian influence and set a high standard of industry, working with the men as well as teaching them how to work.

The large majority of Farm Colonists have been maintained out of the rates in the Workhouses. Many of them have drifted to the latter through drink, and, unless helped and trained, they would never be self-supporting. State management lacks the redemptive power of Christianity, on which the Council depends for the creation or restoration of the moral vitality requisite to secure the co-operation of the men themselves, which is essential for their elevation.



COLONISTS AT WORK. Guardians recognise that they are obtaining a great gain to the ratepayers, if, by paying to the C.S.S.U. for a few months a sum equal to the weekly cost to themselves of feeding paupers in the Union, they can secure the restoration of many who otherwise would be more or less on their hands for life. They, therefore, readily avail themselves of our work, which, to the extent named, is supported by the country without claim for voluntary charity.

Men who would have remained helpless and a burden are now self-supporting in farming or other situations; while a few of them are helping as Brothers to redeem the unhappy class to which they once belonged. The following are typical cases:—

A. B.—A middle-aged man, well connected, took a wrong step in business, served a term of imprisonment, and came to the Colony to be rehabilitated. After six months' training he left with his family for one of the British Colonies and has done well.

C. D.—A clerk, "too old at forty," came to Lingfield and was given a year's training. He is now "back to the land" and happily maintaining himself in a permanent situation on a Sussex farm.



GROUP OF COLONISTS.

E. F.—An Irishman of violent temper, who had served a long sentence for aggravated assault, was sent to the Colony by a Metropolitan Board of Guardians. On several occasions he came near to being dismissed for bad conduct, but eventually settled down, became steady, and on the recommendation of the Colony the Guardians sent him to Canada, where he has done well.

G. H.—A bad drink case. Discovered by a Minister in London. Sent to Lingfield. Reformed. Returned to his ordinary employment and is leading an industrious and Christian life.

I. J.—A workhouse boy. Trained in a Poor Law School. Very deficient, promised to be a chronic pauper. After two years' patient training his mental powers developed; he was sent to Canada and is doing well there.

K. L.—A young clerk in a position of trust, led astray by gay city life, misappropriated money and narrowly escaped imprisonment. Came to Lingfield and was trained for farm work, eventually securing a good position in Canada.



READY FOR CANADA, 1904.

M. N.—A workhouse lad; a problem to the Guardians. Was placed by them unsuccessfully in various situations. Then sent to Lingfield. After a year's training, during which he developed an excellent character, he was sent to Canada and is doing well.

O. P.—A hard drinker, whose lapses were so persistent and serious as to reduce those in charge of the Colony almost to despair of helping him. He became a changed character, made a good recovery, and for some years has been leading an active Christian life and taking charge of an important philanthropic institution, where he retains the confidence of the Managing Committee.

Q. R.—A young man, broken down through the drug habit, came to the Colony a perfect wreck. He is thoroughly restored and now engaged in philanthropic work.

S. T.—A clerk in an important Government Department, with a sad record of drink, delirium and attempted suicide, was suspended from work preliminary to dismissal. He spent six months at the Colony; is now restored, a total abstainer and reinstated in his old position as a Civil servant.



GROUP OF COLONISTS.

E. F.—An Irishman of violent temper, who had served a long sentence for aggravated assault, was sent to the Colony by a Metropolitan Board of Guardians. On several occasions he came near to being dismissed for bad conduct, but eventually settled down, became steady, and on the recommendation of the Colony the Guardians sent him to Canada, where he has done well.

G. H.—A bad drink case. Discovered by a Minister in London. Sent to Lingfield. Reformed. Returned to his ordinary employment and is leading an industrious and Christian life.

I. J.—A workhouse boy. Trained in a Poor Law School. Very deficient, promised to be a chronic pauper. After two years' patient training his mental powers developed; he was sent to Canada and is doing well there.

K. L.—A young clerk in a position of trust, led astray by gay city life, misappropriated money and narrowly escaped imprisonment. Came to Lingfield and was trained for farm work, eventually securing a good position in Canada.



READY FOR CANADA, 1904.

M. N.—A workhouse lad; a problem to the Guardians. Was placed by them unsuccessfully in various situations. Then sent to Lingfield. After a year's training, during which he developed an excellent character, he was sent to Canada and is doing well.

O. P.—A hard drinker, whose lapses were so persistent and serious as to reduce those in charge of the Colony almost to despair of helping him. He became a changed character, made a good recovery, and for some years has been leading an active Christian life and taking charge of an important philanthropic institution, where he retains the confidence of the Managing Committee.

Q. R.—A young man, broken down through the drug habit, came to the Colony a perfect wreck. He is thoroughly restored and now engaged in philanthropic work.

S. T.—A clerk in an important Government Department, with a sad record of drink, delirium and attempted suicide, was suspended from work preliminary to dismissal. He spent six months at the Colony; is now restored, a total abstainer and reinstated in his old position as a Civil servant.



THE COLONY CHURCH.

Mr. F. H. Bentham, Chairman of the Bradford Board of Guardians, visited the Lingfield Colony during November, 1904, and in a printed Report issued by his Board he says, after describing the work of the Colony:—

“The results, I think are very encouraging. The training is such as I fear could not be successfully done by paid Officers under a Public Authority. There was an absence of rigid discipline, and an air of hopefulness pervaded the whole place. The residents were treated as overgrown children possessing some eccentricity which had to be taught out of them.

“It is difficult to realise a Poor Law or Municipal Colony doing reclaiming work of such a high character, and restoring members of disabled and fallen classes to the blessings of health, independence, and character.

“It would, I feel sure, be wise on the part of Guardians of the Poor to send those who may be capable of improvement to such a Colony, even if the price paid is higher than that of maintaining them in a ‘Workhouse.’”



MEN'S RECREATION ROOMS AND WORK-SHOPS.—It is realised that the right use of leisure is one of the most necessary things to be inculcated.

Healthy recreations are encouraged, and there are classes where boot repairing, basket making, reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., are taught.

A Men's Bible Class, a Good Templars' Lodge, a Reading Circle, etc., are among the institutions of the Colony.

Men are sent out annually to Canada. In 1904 there were sixteen such emigrants (thirteen from Lingfield and three from Starnthwaite), who have been on the Farm Colonies for periods averaging under two years. Fifteen of these were received from Workhouses, and belong to the “ne'er do weel” class, who would ordinarily drift in and out of the Workhouses all their lives, living mainly on charity or the rates. In 1905 nineteen men were sent to Canada from Lingfield and six from Starnthwaite.

On an average nearly fifty per cent. of those who come to us cease to be dependent.



THE COLONY CHURCH.

Mr. F. H. Bentham, Chairman of the Bradford Board of Guardians, visited the Lingfield Colony during November, 1904, and in a printed Report issued by his Board he says, after describing the work of the Colony:—

"The results, I think are very encouraging. The training is such as I fear could not be successfully done by paid Officers under a Public Authority. There was an absence of rigid discipline, and an air of hopefulness pervaded the whole place. The residents were treated as overgrown children possessing some eccentricity which had to be taught out of them.

"It is difficult to realise a Poor Law or Municipal Colony doing reclaiming work of such a high character, and restoring members of disabled and fallen classes to the blessings of health, independence, and character.

"It would, I feel sure, be wise on the part of Guardians of the Poor to send those who may be capable of improvement to such a Colony, even if the price paid is higher than that of maintaining them in a Workhouse."



MEN'S RECREATION ROOMS AND WORK-

SHOPS.—It is realised that the right use of leisure is one of the most necessary things to be inculcated. Healthy recreations are encouraged, and there are classes where boot repairing, basket making, reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., are taught.

A Men's Bible Class, a Good Templars' Lodge, a Reading Circle, etc., are among the institutions of the Colony.

Men are sent out annually to Canada. In 1904 there were sixteen such emigrants (thirteen from Lingfield and three from Starthwaite), who have been on the Farm Colonies for periods averaging under two years. Fifteen of these were received from Workhouses, and belong to the "ne'er do weel" class, who would ordinarily drift in and out of the Workhouses all their lives, living mainly on charity or the rates. In 1905 nineteen men were sent to Canada from Lingfield and six from Starthwaite.

On an average nearly fifty per cent. of those who come to us cease to be dependent.



THE FIRST HOME FOR EPILEPTICS.—(To the right is the Director's Residence.) This Home accommodates thirty Epileptic Children, some of whose portraits appear below. But for such a Home, most of these afflicted little ones would be shut up in the Imbecile and Senile Wards of our Workhouses and Asylums.

Here they have a bright and happy life.

In the lives of all the children there is great amelioration; in many there is prospect of much greater improvement; in some cases there is definite cure.



RUSTON HOUSE WITH THE CARTER WING.—

The centre building and right wing form Ruston House, which was given by Mrs. Ruston, of Lincoln, at a cost of £2,800. The Carter Wing, on the left, to which John Carter, Esq., of Hampstead gave £1,000, was opened in 1904. This building accommodates 60 Epileptic Children.

The following picture presents the portraits of some of its inmates, to whom the remark on the previous page equally applies. Altogether over 100 Epileptic Children are being cared for and taught.

The experience gained by the study of these children gives greater hope for the future.





THE FIRST HOME FOR EPILEPTICS.—(To the right is the Director's Residence.) This Home accommodates thirty Epileptic Children, some of whose portraits appear below. But for such a Home, most of these afflicted little ones would be shut up in the Imbecile and Senile Wards of our Workhouses and Asylums.

Here they have a bright and happy life.

In the lives of all the children there is great amelioration; in many there is prospect of much greater improvement; in some cases there is definite cure.



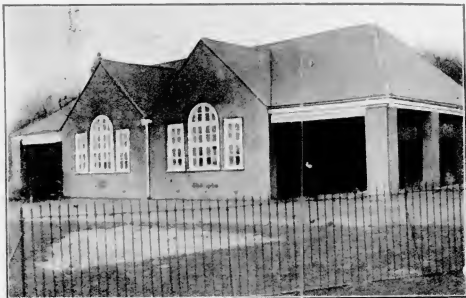
RUSTON HOUSE WITH THE CARTER WING.—

The centre building and right wing form Ruston House, which was given by Mrs. Ruston, of Lincoln, at a cost of £2,800. The Carter Wing, on the left, to which John Carter, Esq., of Hampstead gave £1,000, was opened in 1904. This building accommodates 60 Epileptic Children.

The following picture presents the portraits of some of its inmates, to whom the remark on the previous page equally applies. Altogether over 100 Epileptic Children are being cared for and taught.

The experience gained by the study of these children gives greater hope for the future.





THE SCHOOL HALL, towards which the late J. P. Thomasson, Esq., of Bolton, gave £800, and which Mrs. Thomasson has kindly completed and furnished by a further gift of £275.

Below is a photograph of a small villa temporarily rented at Lingfield as a Home for Older Epileptic Boys—the need for which is explained on the next page.

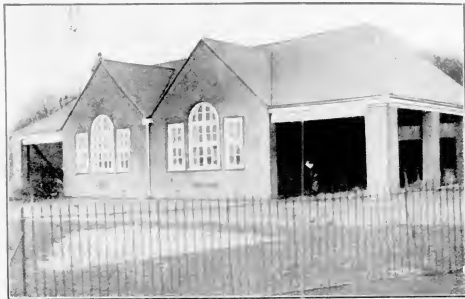


THE LAUNDRY was given by the Whitley family in memory of their late sister, Miss Ada Whitley, at a cost of £1,000, in order that the Epileptic Girls, as they grow older, may have occupation, and not go back to the Workhouse.

The Tower and the necessary Well were added at a cost of £600, in order to improve the Colony Water Supply, and as a protection against fire. Miss Sutter provided £500 towards the cost, the money having been given to her for philanthropic purposes by a grateful reader of her book "Britian's Next Campaign."

One great problem confronting The Christian Social Service Union, at the outset of its work for Epileptic Children, was to find means by which patients could be retained and employed after school age; and as the Children are growing older this difficulty has become pressing; so much so that the Council has to face the alternative of building immediately for children over sixteen or returning them to the Workhouse.

The provision of the Laundry has, in a measure, solved this problem temporarily so far as girls are concerned. The Council are anxious to erect and equip a Workshop for the older boys (for which plans have been prepared) at a cost of £100, directly the money can be obtained.



THE SCHOOL HALL, towards which the late J. P. Thomasson, Esq., of Bolton, gave £800, and which Mrs. Thomasson has kindly completed and furnished by a further gift of £275.

Below is a photograph of a small villa temporarily rented at Lingfield as a Home for Older Epileptic Boys—the need for which is explained on the next page.



THE LAUNDRY was given by the Whitley family in memory of their late sister, Miss Ada Whitley, at a cost of £1,000, in order that the Epileptic Girls, as they grow older, may have occupation, and not go back to the Workhouse.

The Tower and the necessary Well were added at a cost of £600, in order to improve the Colony Water Supply, and as a protection against fire. Miss Sutter provided £500 towards the cost, the money having been given to her for philanthropic purposes by a grateful reader of her book "Britain's Next Campaign."

One great problem confronting The Christian Social Service Union, at the outset of its work for Epileptic Children, was to find means by which patients could be retained and employed after school age; and as the Children are growing older this difficulty has become pressing; so much so that the Council has to face the alternative of building immediately for children over sixteen or returning them to the Workhouse.

The provision of the Laundry has, in a measure, solved this problem temporarily so far as girls are concerned. The Council are anxious to erect and equip a Workshop for the older boys (for which plans have been prepared) at a cost of £100, directly the money can be obtained.



THE HOUSE BROTHERS' INSTITUTE, given by John Cory, Esq., of Cardiff, to accommodate twelve Brothers, at a cost of £600.

This is the Home of the Christian men who come to take up in the name of Christ, the arduous and exacting work of Brothers on our Farm Colonies and to be trained as Asylum Attendants, Prison Warders, etc. They receive board and lodging and a small monetary allowance; but the sum necessary for this has to be raised and is a heavy drain on our resources.

Money is always urgently needed for this part of our work—AND MEN.

“Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbour, and Me.”



THE OLD MILL HOUSE AT STARNTHWAITE.

This has been converted into a Home for Epileptic Children. A group of the children is given below.

The Colony at Starnthwaite, Westmoreland, has been in our hands since 1900.

Browhead Farm, the other part of the Colony, two miles away, provides training for twenty-four broken-down men.

The work here is of the same character as that at Lingfield and is being carefully and economically carried on. Funds are needed for extension.





THE HOUSE BROTHERS' INSTITUTE, given by John Cory, Esq., of Cardiff, to accommodate twelve Brothers, at a cost of £600.

This is the Home of the Christian men who come to take up in the name of Christ, the arduous and exacting work of Brothers on our Farm Colonies and to be trained as Asylum Attendants, Prison Warders, etc. They receive board and lodging and a small monetary allowance; but the sum necessary for this has to be raised and is a heavy drain on our resources.

Money is always urgently needed for this part of our work—AND MEN.

“Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbour, and Me.”



THE OLD MILL HOUSE AT STARNTHWAITE.

This has been converted into a Home for Epileptic Children. A group of the children is given below.

The Colony at Starnthwaite, Westmoreland, has been in our hands since 1900.

Browhead Farm, the other part of the Colony, two miles away, provides training for twenty-four broken-down men.

The work here is of the same character as that at Lingfield and is being carefully and economically carried on. Funds are needed for extension.



To the Treasurer,

Christian Social Service Union,

Training Colony, Kingfield.

FORM OF GIFT.

190

I enclose { *Cheque* } for £ ; ; ; as a DONATION.
 { *Postal Order* } for £ ; ; as an ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Signed

Address

General Information.

THE COLONY AT LINGFIELD consists of a mixed farm of 250 acres, known as St. Pier's Farm, and is situated about midway between the villages of Lingfield and Dormansland. Letters come through Lingfield, but

TELEGRAMS should be addressed, "Manager, Colony, DORMANSLAND."

Lingfield, on the L. B. & S. Coast Railway, is the nearest station; ten minutes' walk across the fields or a mile and a quarter by the road. Visitors interested in the work are welcomed, but should come, when possible, by appointment. Those who arrive through London, book either from Victoria or London Bridge.

Lingfield is 26 miles from London, 16 from Croydon, 27 from Brighton, 40 from Eastbourne, 16 from Tunbridge Wells, and is accessible from either place by the L. B. & S. Coast Railway. The S. E. Railway has a station at Edenbridge, four miles away.

THE COLONY AT STARNTHWAITE is in three sections:—(1) The Home for Epileptic Children, at Starnthwaite, seven miles from Kendal and five from Bowness-on-Windermere; (2) the Labour Colony for Men, two miles away, at Browhead Farm (consisting of 125 acres), in the parish of Crook; (3) a large market garden, with tomato house, about midway between the other two.

Browhead may be reached either from Staveley or Kendal, on the L. & N. W. Railway. Kendal is the nearest station to Starnthwaite.

There is a local Committee of Management at Kendal, to which Mr. Arthur W. Simpson is Hon. Sec.

The nearest Telegraph Office to the Browhead Colony is Bowness-on-Windermere, two and a half miles away.

We appeal for . . .

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS



To meet deficiency, incurred partly through past Extensions -	£2,000
--	--------

For Sewage Disposal, Roads, and Fences	600
--	-----

To provide adequate Water Supply -	300
------------------------------------	-----

To provide Workshop for Epileptic Boys	100
--	-----

£3,000

With an increased subscription list of £500 per annum
the Council are of opinion that all current expenditure
can be met.

**END OF
TITLE**